PER. SEC.
MAR 5 1976
NYPL

# The People's Korea

No. 781 EVERY WEDNESDAY MARCH 3, 1976 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

# President KIM IL SUNG

## Receives Syrian Gov't Trade Del., Bulgarian Culture Commission Chairman

PYONGYANG (KCNA)— The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the government trade delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic on February 23.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Noulalla Noulalla, Minister of State for Planning of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, were also present.

Also on hand was Yassir Al Farra, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was gratified by the delegation's visit to our country and warmly welcomed it, and had a conversation with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the head of the delegation courteously conveyed friendly greetings to the great leader from His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad.

Earlier, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience on February 19 to Comrade Ludmila Zhivkova, Chairman of the Culture and Art Commission of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is daughter of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Kim Song Ae and personage concerned Kim Jong Suk attended there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of Comrade Ludmila Zhivkova to our country and had a talk with her in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest said that Comrade Todor Zhivkov always recollected his significant meeting with the great leader in Bulgaria in the summer of last year and courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked her to convey his friendly greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, saying that he always keeps in memory the good impressions he got from his visit to Bulgaria.

◀ President Kim Il Sung received on Feb. 23 the government trade delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic. (KCNA Radiophoto)

# President KIM IL SUNG Possessed Of Fathomless Love for People: Worldwide Reputation

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The world revolutionary people's boundless respect and reverence for the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, are deepening as the days go by.

The world revolutionary people pay deepest respects to the great leader, highly lauding the immortal feats he has performed by brilliantly embodying the immortal Juche idea in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work and the indefatigable energetic activities he has carried on for the people and his noblest virtue.

**Chrysanthos Savvides, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Cyprus Socialist Party,** who had visited our country, said:

"The great leader's brilliant wisdom, benign personality and noble virtue touching the heart of everyone made us feel as if we were in the bosom of a father.

"The great leader is, indeed, the most prominent leader and great man without an equal in human history for he is a possessor of most outstanding thoughts and theories and noblest virtue."

**Australian writer-journalist Wilfred Burchett** had this to say:

"What impresses one in talking with President Kim Il Sung is his total grasp over the affairs of this country and people, down to the smallest details.

"The great President possesses deep knowledge, incomparable energy and revolutionary zeal. His manner is simple, frank and direct. He is a superb patriot-statesman, a leader with great vision and unlimited faith in his fellow countrymen.

"President Kim Il Sung devotes much time to understanding the deepest aspirations of his people and to guiding the nation ahead accordingly."

The world revolutionary people highly laud the great leader who fathered the immortal Juche idea and enabled the masses of the people to become independent and creative human beings for the first time in history and has performed shining feats in the revolution and construction by relying on the inexhaustible creative energies of the masses of the people.

**Brazilian public figure Apolo** said:

"By fathering the great Juche idea President Kim Il Sung enabled the masses of the people to become masters of their destiny for the first time in history, make history independently and creatively and hew out their destiny."

**Thomas Megnassan, director of "Benin Express"** said:

"President Kim Il Sung provided the masses of the people with the weapon of the Juche idea, the most powerful ideological weapon.

"President Kim Il Sung equipped the Korean people with this ideological weapon and organized and enlisted the inexhaustible strength of the masses of the people who are deeply aware that they are the master of their own destiny and maker of history and thus crushed the enemies, educated and remoulded people, remade society and nature and built a people's paradise on this glorious land, the motherland of Juche.

"He is the people's great leader and father who has brought the people all glory and happiness of Korea which he accomplished through his noble revolutionary struggle and undying revolutionary exploits.

All the Korean people, young and old, deeply revere and follow President Kim Il Sung calling him 'great fatherly leader.'

"The Korean people's greatest joy and the source of their inexhaustible creative energies lie in fighting under the leadership of the great leader."

The great leader visits every place where there are people and sits down knee to knee with them, discusses economic life with them, unravels knotty problems one by one and shows deep solicitude and warm love for them.

The world revolutionary people and friends, deeply admiring as one the noble personality and virtue of the great leader, immensely envy the Korean people living under the leadership of so great leader.

**A correspondent of the Japanese "Fukui Shimbun"** said:

"President Kim Il Sung is the 'father' of this country, indeed.

"President Kim Il Sung often drops in people's houses and looks after everything from bedrooms to kitchens. He even opens rice-pot lids and asks housewives how they are preparing boiled rice. The knotty problems he finds while talking with people are solved immediately.

"The relationship between the President and the people is fostered in the same family relation as that between a father and his son and it is linked with the sound development of this country, I think."

**Maeda Tsuyoshi** who had visited our country last year as a member of the delegation of the Kagoshima Prefectural Council for Japan-Korea Friendship had this to say:

"The President said: I am not leading the people. I am learning from the people. He is so modest as to say such fine words as the leader. He is the great man and such a leader is the respected and beloved father of the people.

"I felt that the Korean people who have been embraced in the bosom of such a great benign leader is really a happy nation.

"Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung shines like a star lighting the road ahead of the world people."

The world revolutionary people who infinitely respect and revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung evince the unshakable determination to staunchly fight along the road indicated by him.

"Today the progressive people of the world including us infinitely respect the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung and live and fight along the road indicated by the President.

"The world people hold President Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the supreme leader for his founding of great Kimilsungism, his immortal exploits performed for the revolution and his noble virtue" **(Uchigashima Mikiyasu, member of the youth society for the study of the Juche idea** in Tokyo, Japan).

"The revolutionary sunrays of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are thrown all over the world far beyond the boundary of Korea and his ideas brightly illumine the road ahead of our Colombian people and give us conviction and optimism of a final victory in the struggle to destroy imperialism" **(Colombian Parliamentarian Guilberto Sapata.)**

## TELEGRAMS

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's reelection as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba at its first congress.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, for his message of greetings sent to the latter on day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Souphanouvong**, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Lao Patriotic Front.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Amir of the State of Kuwait, greeting the national day of the State of Kuwait.

* Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the independence of Burma. (KCNA)

# English Edition Picture-Album "Korean Revolution Museum" (Vol.II) Published Here

The famous "Miraisha" Publishing House of Japan printed recently the English edition of the picture-album "The Korean Revolution Museum" (Volume II) concentrically showing the half-century long glorious and brilliant revolutionary history, immortal revolutionary feats and noble communist virtues of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution.

Printed with due respect on the front cover of the picture-album "The Korean Revolution Museum" (Volume II) is a photograph of the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Military Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, who led the great Fatherland Liberation War to a shining victory.

It carries in place of honour the programmatic teachings given by the great leader in each period and at each stage of the revolution.

Edited there with due respect in a chronological order are precious historic mementoes and materials on the immortal Juche idea and profound revolutionary theories founded by the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung, the sagacity of the leadership of the great leader in brilliantly embodying them in all fields of the revolution and construction, a wealth of experiences accumulated by him in the hard and complex revolutionary struggle, his boundless love for the people and noble communist virtues and the great world-historic feats performed by the great leader in the development of the international communist movement, working-class movement and the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle.

Also edited in the picture-album are materials belonging to the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War, the post-war period and the period of the socialist construction.

# Rodong Sinmun Calls for Anti-Japanese Guerrilla-Style Approach to Revolutionary Juche Cause

The slogan "Let Us Produce, Study and Live Just As the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!" is a militant and revolutionary slogan that carries cardinal significance in powerfully promoting the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

So says an editorial on Feb. 17 Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) headlined "'Let Us Produce, Study and Live Just As the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!' Let Us Carry into Practice This Slogan of the Party in All Aspects of Work and Life."

The editorial says:

This slogan is so great and priceless, because it makes it possible to solve most successfully the fundamental problem of resolutely defending and protecting the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader and inheriting and developing them creditably.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"The brilliant revolutionary traditions and fighting experiences gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are priceless treasures which our Party and people must fully inherit and develop for the victory of the Korean revolution."**

How a party of the working class defends and protects, inherits and develops the revolutionary traditions is an important and serious problem concerning how to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause started by the leader and how to strenuously succeed the life of revolution.

If a party of the working class fails to successfully inherit the revolutionary traditions established by the leader and defend their purity, it loses its intrinsic nature, becomes incompetent to prevent the infiltration of all the miscellaneous ideas and, furthermore, deteriorates and thus spoils the revolutionary cause.

All the valuable things have been created on this land as the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is standing at the head of the revolution and there are the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader. For our people who have met a new era of glory today to continue to make shine these revolutionary traditions is a most important and responsible work for the future of our revolution.

The great leader organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in the period of the great distress of our nation and in its flames established the boundlessly profound, rich, diversified and great revolutionary traditions consisting of the ideological system of Juche and lofty revolutionary spirit, the precious revolutionary exploits and fighting experiences, the revolutionary work method and the popular style of work.

These traditions constitute the greatest and glorious revolutionary traditions because they brilliantly embody the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, which is the guiding idea of revolution in our era and his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and they were established in the flames of the rigorous struggle without parallel in history. They are the eternal foundations of our Party and revolution and valuable ideological and spiritual wealth.

There is no more important and honourable work for our Party and people than to resolutely defend these revolutionary traditions and make them shine and, accordingly, to solve this problem correctly is the supreme demand for the victory of our revolution.

The editorial goes on:

The revolutionary slogan "Let Us Produce, Study and Live Just As the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!" was set forth on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in the struggle for defending and glorifying the revolutionary traditions.

This slogan put forward by the Party makes it possible to most creditably carry forward the revolutionary traditions in an allround way and by practical activities in all domains of social life and solve most successfully the important problem of inheriting the revolutionary traditions. Herein lie the incomparable greatness and originality of the slogan.

Summarized and epitomized in the slogan are all the demands that we should do just as the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas did, everything—production, study, life, meetings, political work and economic life—taking as a pattern the vivid examples set by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who had remained infinitely faithful to the great leader and should emulate their fighting spirit and traits, method and style.

As seen above, the slogan makes us inherit the revolutionary traditions not in any seperate aspect but in all aspects from the fighting spirit to the trait, method and style of work and makes us thoroughly embody the revolutionary traditions in the thinking and act every day, not studying them as mere history or knowledge.

This splendid slogan provides us with a powerful political and ideological weapon to defend and bring into full bloom for ever the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader and enables us to push ahead with redoubled vigour the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader without the slightest vacillation in any adversity.

The slogan "Let Us Produce, Study and Live Just As the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did!" carries great revolutionary significance in vigorously pushing ahead with the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader, strengthening the Party and accelerating socialist construction, the editorial notes, and continues:

The slogan serves as a powerful force dynamically promoting the work of dyeing the whole society in the Juche idea, the general task of our Party.

The work of dyeing the whole society in the Juche idea is a continuation of the cause of dyeing the revolutionary ranks in the Juche idea carried on in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and its new high stage. It is the course of remoulding all the members of society into revolutionaries of Juche type who are infinitely faithful, like the anti-Japanese guerrillas, to the great leader.

The slogan is an immortal militant banner making it possible to defend the unity and cohesion of the whole Party in ideology and purpose like the apple of the eye only on the basis of the traditions of Juche and constantly strengthen and develop our Party into a party which carries into practice the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever.

The slogan will make the noble spirit and new revolutionary stamina displayed in the deep forests of Mt. Paekdu overflow the whole society at all times no matter how far revolution may advance and thus powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction.

The presentation of this great slogan in the historic period of today when the sacred cause of dyeing the whole society in the Juche idea has been put to the fore and the generation of revolution is being alternated is a very significant and proud event for the eternal development of our revolution.

The editorial stresses that today our Party demands we uphold this militant slogan whose vitality has already been demonstrated to the full and give fuller play to the inexhaustible might of the revolutionary traditions.

In conclusion the editorial refers in detail to the concrete tasks for carrying this slogan into practice. (KCNA)

# DPRK Flays S. Korea Red Cross "Chief Delegate" U.S. Trip

## DPRK Red Cross Society Delegation Statement

PYONGYANG, Feb. 22 (KCNA) —The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 22, denouncing the south Korean side for more viciously committing sinister machinations of late to lay a new grave obstacle to the Red Cross talks between the north and the south.

Recently the "chief delegate" of the south Korean Red Cross, on orders of U.S. imperialism, visited various parts of the United States for one month, carrying with him a script written by the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, and talked about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," tried to justify the south Korean rulers' policy of fascistization and war moves, begged for the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of south Korea and conducted preposterous propaganda to shift the responsibility for the deadlock of the north-south dialogue onto our side, distorting its truth, the statement noted, and said:

The act of the "chief delegate" of the south Korean side who, discarding the humanitarian idea of the Red Cross, made inhumanitarian and conspiratorial political speeches is an inhumanitarian, perfidious act intended to rupture the Red Cross talks, shutting his eyes to the sufferings of fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south, and an anti-national criminal act designed to perpetuate the split of the nation, clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely denounces it, branding it as a grave challenge trampling underfoot the desire of the entire compatriots for great national unity and the country's reunification and a vicious provocation against the other side of the talks.

The south Korean Red Cross side has never approached the humanitarian talks with honesty since the start of the talks and has never put forward a constructive proposal helpful to the advance of the talks, the statement said, and continued:

Furthermore, the man in the capacity of the "chief delegate" of the south Korean side committed the flunkeyist treacherous act to bring the third party into the Red Cross talks between the north and the south. Last year he held a "press conference" at the United Nations Headquarters, begged for the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' permanent occupation of south Korea and twaddled about repulsing us by force of arms. He committed without hesitation the perfidious act of giving "lectures" in various parts of south Korea to hurl groundless slanders at our delegation.

By so doing he expound that he is a sham humanitarian who wormed into the humanitarian talks, wearing the mask of humanitarianism, and in actuality he is an agent, warmaniac, nation-splittist and flunkeyist-traitor.

The recent provocative act is a more vicious challenge of the man with such a sinister nature. We cannot repress indignation at this and we cannot but take a serious view of the situation.

It is not difficult to gather what the "chief delegate" of the south Korean side sought in his tricky propaganda conducted against us in the United States.

This was prompted by a foolish trick of the south Korean ruling quarters now floundering in the morass, standing isolated internally and externally, to escape the condemnation from the public opinion at home and abroad for the rupture of the dialogue, whitewash the fascist rule, keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea indefinitely and step up the war preparations with more dollars and weapons obtained from their U.S. master and thus bridge over the present crisis of south Korea.

The statement stressed:

The present deadlock of the north-south dialogue is entirely attributable to this inhumanitarian, anti-national and nation-splitting stand of the south Korean side. It is obvious that there can be no progress in the dialogue unless this attitude of the south Korean side is radically altered.

Whether the deadlock of the north-south dialogue is broken or not depends upon the attitude of the south Korean side in all respects.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the south Korean Red Cross side stop all its foul acts of throwing artificial obstacles to the humanitarian talks and take the stand proper to noble humanitarianism.

The south Korean side should immediately apologize to us for the provocation conducted by the "chief delegate" of the south Korean Red Cross against us in the United States and should not repeat such act.

If the south Korean side persists in its foul acts, turning its face away from this just demand of ours, it will be held wholly responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

# President KIM IL SUNG's Nanhutou Speech Watershed in Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

## — Rodong Sinmun on Its 40th Anniversary —

Forty years have passed since February 27, 1936 when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the historic report "The Tasks of the Communists for Strengthening and Developing the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle" at the Nanhutou meeting which was recorded in golden letters in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people ,and which was of weighty significance in it.

All dailies here on Feb. 27 dedicate articles to this anniversary.

In the article headlined "The Programmatic Document that Brightly Illumined the Road of the Korean Revolution with the Rays of Juche" Rodong Sinmun says :

The report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a programmatic document that brightly illumined the road of the Korean revolution and an immortal classic work in which ideas and theories, strategies and tactics on the national liberation struggle in colonies are consummated.

This is a revolutionary document most correctly reflecting the demands of the new stage of the development of the Korean revolution and the international revolutionary movement and a historic document giving clear-cut answers to the fundamental problems raised by the revolutionary practice of our era.

In the work the great leader, among other things, laid down the strategic policy of advancing the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the border area and gradually expanding the theatre of struggle to the homeland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"In order to bring about a great upsurge in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country at the present stage it is necessary to advance the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the border area and gradually expand the theatre of our struggle to the homeland."**

President Kim Il Sung presided over the Nanhutou meeting on Feb. 27, 1936.

The great leader taught that it was an essential demand for bringing about a great upsurge in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our country to advance the main force of the KPRA into the border area and gradually expand the theatre of the struggle to the homeland.

The great leader laid down the active Juche-oriented policy of setting up new type guerrilla bases in the border area centering around Mt. Paekdu-san for the purpose of advancing into the border area and the homeland and more energetically organizing and waging the anti-Japanese struggle.

The great leader advanced the policy of intensifying the armed struggle, noting that it was necessary, first of all, to vigorously wage the armed struggle in order to advance into the border area and the homeland and successfully develop the Korean revolution.

Saying that a pressing important task was to expand and strengthen the armed ranks, the great leader indicated concrete ways of firmly building up the main force of the KPRA and rapidly expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed ranks as a whole, relying on it.

Indeed, the policy of intensifying the armed struggle laid down by the great leader was a most revolutionary, active policy of rapidly developing the armed struggle and bringing about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its axis.

In the work the great leader advanced the strategic policy of further expanding and developing the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"In order to bring about a new upsurge in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people we should further expand and develop the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front."**

The great leader taught that a permanent organization of the united front should be formed to develop the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front to a new stage.

The great leader pointed out that the anti-Japanese national united front of the future should become a mass revolutionary organization whose mission was to organize and rally around the front for the fatherland's restoration all the people, with the exception of the tiny handful of reactionary elements such as pro-Japanese landlords, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation, and concretely taught how it should be called and what should be reflected in its programme.

The policies laid down by the great leader were the wisest policies for isolating the main enemy forces and forming powerful internal revolutionary forces at the stage of the revolution to tip the balance of forces between our side and the enemy side decisively in favour of the side of the revolution and direct the spearhead of attack to the Japanese imperialists and thus hastening the final victory of the national liberation revolution.

In the work the great leader also laid down the strategic policy for actively stepping up the preparatory work for founding a party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"An important task facing the Korean Communists today is to actively step up the preparatory work for founding a Marxist-Leninist party."**

The great leader, on the basis of a profound analysis of the historical experiences and lessons of the Korean communist movement and the matured demands of the Party construction and revolutionary development, reclarified the unique policy for founding a party, laid down the policy for building up Party organizations to implement it and set forth clear and concrete tasks for making preparations for founding a party.

The great leader said that what was important in the preparatory work for founding a party was to steadily expand the Party organizations, thoroughly establish the guiding system in Party organizations and firmly prepare organizational hardcores for founding a party.

Noting that it was important in the preparatory work for founding a party to firmly uphold the ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks, the great leader taught that all revolutionaries and the members of the revolutionary organizations should be armed with the lines and strategies and tactics of the Korean revolution to fully ensure identity of ideology and unity of action among the revolutionary ranks and, at the same time, steel-strong organizational discipline should be established to prevent any ideological manifestation of sectarianism or the slightest factional strife within the revolutionary ranks.

The respected and beloved leader advanced the wise policy for rallying broad strata of popular masses under the banner of the anti-Japanese struggle by energetically pushing ahead the struggle for laying a mass basis for founding a party in close combination with the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front.

The Juche-oriented policy of Party construction laid down by the great leader in the work is a unique policy that newly indicated the law-governed course of revolutionary Party construction and the basic principles and ways of building up Party organizations and a guideline to be held fast to by the working class in the struggle for building up a Juche type party.

The great leader's immortal classic work "The Tasks of the Communists for Strengthening and Developing the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle" served as an immortal inspiring banner bringing about a new upsurge in the overall Korean revolution and a powerful weapon firmly guaranteeing the final victory of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, for it brightly illumined the road of the Korean revolution with the rays of Juche. (KCNA)

# *Juche Guides Korean Revolution*

The great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung advanced the most correct guiding idea of revolution and construction in our time by founding the immortal Juche idea reflecting the demands of our time and the revolution.

The Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the glorious course of the founding of the immortal Juche idea and its development and enrichment.

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union in 1926 by President Kim Il Sung was a historic announcement of a new start of the revolution.

If it was the point of departure in the founding of the Juche idea that the great leader analysed the essential defects of the nationalist movement and the early communist movement of Korea and stressed the need to establish Juche, it was the starting point in the embodiment of the Juche idea in the revolutionary practice that the great leader formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union. With the formation of this union the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people came to proceed according to the principle of independence and this was when the Korean revolution which had gone through failures and vicissitudes began to dynamically advance along the highway of victory under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

In the early 1930's, President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing in Korea, put forward a Juche-oriented revolutionary line and organised and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In the course of organising and leading the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader hardened the conviction of the Juche idea.

The great leader hardened, first of all, the faith that one is master of one's own destiny and that one has also the ability to hew out one's own destiny. The great leader also firmly persuaded himself that the most correct attitude and position to be maintained in the revolutionary struggle were to settle all matters for oneself in the interests of one's people and in keeping with the specific conditions of one's country.

On the basis of such precious experience and lesson President Kim Il Sung further developed the immortal Juche idea in depth in the practice of the bloody revolutionary struggle.

Indeed, the Juche idea, the great leader's revolutionary idea, was founded, developed and enriched in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and its validity and vitality were tested through the practice of the protracted revolutionary struggle.

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary idea which broke new ground in the revolutionary world outlook, revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of the working class and the methodology of revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung taught:

**"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."**

The basic theory of the Juche idea gives a scientific exposition of relations between man and the world, which is the fundamental problem of world outlook.

By expounding that man is master of everything and decides everything, the Juche idea gives a correct point of view that nature and society are things for man and they have no value apart from man and gives a correct understanding that nature and society can be transformed only by the active role of man.

The Juche idea newly expounded the position and role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction. And by this idea the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of the working class of our time, which regard the masses of people as the main factor in everything and solve everything by their strength, were created.

The Juche idea contains an abundance of revolutionary theories covering all realms in transforming nature and society and gives correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics giving scientific answers to theoretical and practical problems arising in all stages of the revolution from the time when the working class appeared in the arena of history till the time when all manner of exploitation and oppression of man by man are liquidated and the independence of man is completely realized by leading the broad masses of the people.

The great Juche idea is a revolutionary idea clarifying the fundamental stand and method to be maintained by the masses of the working people in the revolution and construction.

The exposition of the independent stand and creative stand by the Juche idea pointed to a clear-cut way for the masses of the people to defend their rights, fulfil their responsibilities and enhance their role as masters in the revolution and construction.

The greatness, truth and inexhaustible vitality of the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung have been fully proved in the practice of the glorious revolutionary struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and people for sovereignty, independence, and socialist construction.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"We are guided by the Juche idea which was created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles and whose correctness and vitality have been tested through practical revolutionary struggle, and herein lie the source of our ever-victorious Party's might and the firm guarantee for the victory of socialist and communist cause in our country."**

By vigorously fighting beneath the uplifted revolutionary banner of the Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people won a brilliant victory in the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and thereby restored their national sovereignty robbed by the Japanese imperialists, achieved the country's independence and opened up broad prospects for the building of a new society in this land.

As there was the great Juche idea, a revolutionary party of Juche type, a party of new type, could be founded without delay under so complex and confused circumstances after liberation and it could be consolidated organisationally and ideologically in a short period.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader the Workers' Party of Korea waged a vigorous struggle for embodying the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and has ushered in a new era of eternal development and prosperity in this land, surmounting manifold difficulties and trials.

All the victories and successes gained by the Workers' Party of Korea and people in the struggle for sovereignty, independence, and socialist construction are the shining fruition of the Juche idea and are a proud fruit clearly showing the correctness and invincible vitality of the Juche idea.

Today the Juche idea is the only correct guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and the steadfast guiding compass in all its policies and activities.

# DPRK's Economy Developing under Banner of Juche Idea (2)

(Continued from No. 780)

## Industry Supports Agriculture

The DPRK's line of economic construction is a unique line among the socialist countries. As for the relations between agriculture and industry, the former gave aid to the latter until the beginning of the 1960's, but the latter has supported the former since the middle of 1960's. Effective steps were taken sharply to narrow down the gaps between towns and the countryside and between industry and agriculture. The agricultural tax in kind was abolished in 1966. The state distributes rice at 8 *chon* per kg to the people at large, which is bought at 60 *chon* per kg from peasants, and further lends peasants, free of charge, tilling machines, equipments for electric power and irrigation, and processing equipment. "Capital construction"—dwelling houses, power stations, water service systems, education and cultural establishments—is carried out at state expense.

As a result, 100 per cent of ploughing of paddy and non-paddy fields is done by tractors and 92 per cent of rice transplanting and 100 per cent of thrashing and transport is done with the help of machines. The per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) yield of rice has reached 5.9 tons.

Electrification has been completed and the laying of water pipes is nearing completion in the rural villages and the per household annual income in cash averaged 2,360 *won* in 1974.

I visited the Ryongrim Cooperative Farm in Mundok county, South Pyongan Province, where a project started in March, 1974 for building it into an ideal farm. It is now in its last stage.

Once the farm was a waste land overgrown with reed and grass, located in the very heart of the Yoldusamcholli-bol Plain where the people once suffered from the shortage of water.

The people stored rain water for drinking and kept body and soul together by doing odd jobs and peddling fish.

In 1956 the Yonpung Lake of the Pyongnam Irrigation Setups irrigating 100,000 *chongbo* of land with the water of the Taedong-gang River was completed, from which water reached this waste land. The farm has now about 2,000 *chongbo* of arable land. With 6 tractors for each 100 *chongbo*, it reaps 18,000 tons of grain, the per household grain distribution averaging 7.5 tons.

In appreciation of the feats of the villagers, the state has built a big rural town to bring together dispersed houses. The primary school, the senior middle school, the house of culture and the hospital are all housed in neat buildings. The two-storied houses have three rooms of heated floors.

On the farm I met Song Sun Bok who has six family members, three of whom work—the son and daughter-in-law and daughter. The annual income of this family is 4,000 *won*. 100 to 120 *won* being enough for monthly living, the family can save about 3,000 *won* a year. To repay the solicitude of the state, the family donates part of the rice it receives to the state out of patriotism.

She was in the 60's. She began to work at the age of 11 and got married at the age of 16.

When I asked her a question about her living condition, she wept with both hands on her eyes and choked her throat.

She said in effect as follows:

"I had never lived a life worthy of a human being (during Japan's colonial rule) because the landlord's overseer kept watch on me even while I was at work in the field. I lived in a dugout without kitchen ware, where water flowed in on rainy days and our meals were millet-and-grass gruel. I did everything in my power to give my husband polished rice. I never thought of studying because I had to go to the far-away river to draw water 12 times a day. I took active part in the cooperative-farm campaigns after the liberation.

I thought that I fell in such a trap as the Japanese imperialists used when water did not reach our village in a few days after a report about water being given us was in the air. I suspected at first that sea-water is water which reached us till I made trial of it. I was very happy to know that it was water good for grain.

I wish my husband who lost his life in the Korean War had lived to see our present happy life."

This farm is one of 11 advanced farms among the 25 in Mundok county.

I also went to a cooperative farm of medium standing in average income near Hamhung on the East Sea.

The average per family share is 6 tons of grain plus 1,700 *won* in cash (a total of 3,300 *won*).

The farm is not much different from other well-equipped farms in fundamental public facilities. The farm has five-day-nurseries, five kindergartens, a primary school, a senior middle school, a hospital, a market, a bath-house, a laundry, a library and a house of culture.

Every family has a sewing machine and takes in the "Rodong Sinmun" (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,) a local paper "Kyongnam Ilbo" and one or two magazines.

Every two households have a TV set. A family of three farmers earns 3,240 *won* a year. The differences in the living standard has been sharply narrowed down between urban and rural households. No rural youths long for town life. Special efforts are now being made to enforce the eight-hour work day in the countryside.

(To be continued)

# Agreements Signed between DPRK & Various Countries

* An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was signed recently in Aden.

The agreement was signed by the Ambassador of the DPRK to Democratic Yemen on behalf of the Government of the DPRK and by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Democratic Yemen on behalf of the Government of the PDRY.

* An agreement on air services between "Choson Minhang," the civil aviation company of the DPRK, and Ariana Afghan Airlines of the Republic of Afghanistan was signed in Kabul on Jan. 7, 1976.

* An agreement of the 15th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Cooperation in Border River Navigation was signed recently in Shenyang.

The agreement was signed by Paek Il Gon, chief delegate of the DPRK, and Ma Pei-teh, chief delegate of the Chinese side.

* An agreement on cooperation in the field of posts and tele-communications between the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Peking on Jan. 18.

The agreement was signed on behalf of their respective Governments by head of the communications delegation of the DPRK Kim Hak Sop, Minister of Communications, and Chung Fu-hsing, Minister of Posts and Tele-Communications of China.

* The 1976-1977 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on Jan. 19.

The plan was signed by Kim Yong Sun, vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, entrusted by the Government of the DPRK and by Tadeusz Bialkowski, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the DPRK, entrusted by the Government of the PPR.

* A 1976 agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest on Jan. 23.

The agreement was signed by Han Su Gil, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, who was heading the government trade delegation of the DPRK and Udbardi Sandor, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of Hungary, who was heading her government trade delegation.

* A 1976-1977 plan for cooperation in public health and medical science between the Ministries of Public Health of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on Jan. 26.

The plan was signed by Paek Chun Hyop, vice-Minister of Public Health, authorized by the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK, and by Medve Laszlo, vice-Minister of Public Health of the Hungarian People's Republic who was heading the Hungarian public health delegation, authorized by the Ministry of Public Health of the HPR.

* The 1976-1980 agreement on commodity delivery and payments and the 1976 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic were signed on February 2.

The agreement and protocol were signed by Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK and Andrej Barcak, Minister of Foreign Trade of the CSR.

* A protocol on commodity exchange between the Governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China for 1976 was signed in Pyongyang on Feb. 9.

The protocol was signed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su Gil, authorized by the DPRK Government, and by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh, authorized by the PRC Government.

* An agreement on the mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1976-1980 and a protocol on the mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1976 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic were signed on Feb. 10.

The agreement and protocol were signed by vice-Minister Han Su Gil authorized by the DPRK Government and by vice-Ministér Stanislaw Diugosz on behalf of the PPR Government.

* A protocol on commodity delivery for 1976 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was signed at the People's Palace of Culture on Feb. 23.

The protocol was signed by Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade and by Noulalla Noulalla, Minister of State for Planning of the Syrian Arab Republic.

(KCNA)

Photo shows modernly built houses for the farmers in Simchon, Onsong county, N. Hamgyong Prov.

Rodong Sinmun :

# S. Korean Struggle Eyes Independence

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on February 17 in an article says that the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy is a just struggle for achieving independence.

The article points out that for the south Korean people the question of independence is a question of winning and defending the legitimate right to be enjoyed by the people and, at the same time, a question of establishing national sovereignty throughout the country.

The colonial fascist rule of the United States and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the country's split are factors violating and trampling underfoot all sovereignty of the people in south Korea, the article says, and continues:

To terminate the colonial military fascist rule of the United States and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and democratize society is the first step for the south Korean people's defence of the right and dignity as men.

The colonial fascist rule and policy of aggression and plunder pursued by the enemies within and without in south Korea with increased frenzy are the most blatant attack on the human dignity and rights and an outright challenge to the independence of men.

Today the south Korean people are forsaken socio-politically and deprived of independence. This is because they are denied democratic liberty and vital rights by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist terror rule and exploitation and plunder.

It is an essential demand for restoring independence for the south Korean people to win democratic liberty and right to existence by waging more energetically the struggle against fascism and for democracy to put an end to the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and realise the democratization of society.

Termination of the colonial fascist rule and democratization of society in south Korea are the primary task to be carried out by the south Korean people to win back the usurped national sovereignty by achieving national reunification.

The question of our country's reunification is, in essence, a question of winning back the territory and population robbed by the foreign aggressors; this is a question of enabling the south Korean people to live in a big family of a reunified fatherland and enjoy the right of an independent nation freed from the yoke of the colonial rule. National reunification is, in a nutshell, a question of the south Korean people to achieve independence.

To reunify the country is the supreme task of our people, particularly the south Korean people who are suffering from the untold misfortunes and calamities owing to the split of the country, the task to win and defend independence of men and sovereignty of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression are the basic obstacle to the country's reunification and the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the executor of the U.S. policy of aggression in south Korea and the real executor of the U.S. "two Koreas" line.

The south Korean people have keenly realized through their bitter life experiences over the last 30 years that unless an end is put to the colonial fascist rule of the United States and its stooges in south Korea and unless the country's reunification is achieved, the right to existence and democratic liberty cannot be achieved, nor the country and the nation be saved, nor independence be attained.

The article continues:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will be resistance, and where there is resistance, there will be a revolutionary struggle."**

The south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy is a due outcome of the fascist oppression, colonial plunder and splittist moves of the United States and its stooges.

It is an inviolable legitimate right for the south Korean people to win their independence by foiling the colonial enslavement policy and splittist moves of the enemies within and without and achieving the democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

The south Korean people's struggle against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the democratization of south Korean society and reunification of the country is an expression of their unshakable will to achieve independence, national sovereignty and a reflection of the trend of the time advocating independence.

To democratize south Korean society, reunify the country and thus guarantee the independence of the people, the sovereignty of the nation, is a common cause and unanimous desire of all the people of one and the same blood in this land.

Being the same nation, the people in the northern half regard it as their bounden duty to support and encourage the just struggle of the people in the southern half.

The day is bound to come when the south Korean people will win the struggle for smashing the colonial enslavement policy of the foreign imperialists and the treacherous manoeuvres of their stooges and for achieving democratic liberty and right to existence and the country's reunification and glorify the resourcefulness and honour of the nation as an independent people together with the people in the northern half of the Republic.

# Third World Demands US Quit S. Korea

The world people who respect sovereignty strongly demand the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and immediate withdrawal of the US troops from there in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly.

This demand is growing ever louder among the third world and non-aligned countries, peoples and broad public circles of the African continent who are forcefully advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Noting that the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea is the cause of the split of the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, for over 30 years, friends in the third world and non-aligned countries say in one voice that the US imperialists are the chief obstacle to Korea's reunification. ....Ed.

**The General Secretary of the Senegalese Democratic Lawyers' Association said:**

"Korea is one and so is the Korean nation. It is an inviolable and legitimate right of the Korean people to fight to reunify the divided country. The reunification of Korea is a bounden duty of the Korean people conforming to the principle of international law.

"The reunification of Korea is a domestic issue of the Korean people and the imperialists have no right whatever to meddle in the internal affairs of Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea is the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea."

**A public figure of South Africa said:**

"The question of Korea's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale. For the solution of this question, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops must be withdrawn from south Korea."

**The World Conference of Lawyers held in Syria declared:**

"The question of the peaceful reunification of Korea is not only a question of restoring the national rights of a people, but also a decisive question in the present international relations and the peace in Asia and the world. The cause of the Korean people is a cause of all of us."

**A Somali paper said:**

"It is an urgent question to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea. Today there is no reason or ground for foreign troops to stay on in south Korea. The foreign troops' occupation of south Korea itself is a wanton violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty recognized in international law."

Speaking at the First Committee of the 30th U.N. General Assembly the **Togolese delegate** said: "The presence of foreign troops in south Korea is not only anachronistic and provocative, but, above all, it is a menace to world peace and security."

The Gambian paper **"the Gambia Outlook"** stressed that "The United Nations' adoption of a fair resolution on Korea is a signal turn and an epochal event in its history."

It said:

"This is a great victory of the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a shining demonstration of its correctness and vitality.

"It is a unanimous demand of the world peace-loving people that the United States withdraw all the foreign troops from Korea and let the Korean people solve their question by themselves."

## 1st Meet of Third World Economic Workers

A "resolution on Korea" was adopted at the First Meeting of Third World Economic Workers held in Algiers recently.

The resolution reads:

Expressing deep apprehensions as to the fact that the artificial division of Korea has been continuing for over 30 years due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and tension is daily growing in this region owing to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and noting that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea is the chief obstacle to Korea's reunification and the root cause of the sufferings and misfortunes of the Korean people, the First Meeting of Third World Economic Workers held in Algiers from February 2 to 7, 1976:

1. Holds that the United States must disband the "U.N. Command" in south Korea and immediately withdraw all its aggression troops occupying south Korea under the U.N. flag and the Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement;

2. Expresses firm solidarity with the south Korean people, scientists and youth and students in their righteous patriotic struggle against the colonial enslavement policy of the United States and the fascist terror rule of the south Korean authorities and for the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country;

3. Sternly denounces the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean fascist clique and holds that Korea must be reunified independently, on the democratic principle and in a peaceful way by the Korean people themselves, without interference of any outside force.

## Senegal Religious Org. Denounces Pak Clique

A democratic religious organisation of Senegal recently held a meeting and sent a letter of protest to the south Korean puppet regime in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's bestial suppression of south Korean believers, democratic figures, youths and students, according to a report.

Noting that the south Korean authorities, in an attempt to strangle the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic freedom and rights, intensified fascist repression and arrested, jailed and murdered a large number of believers, democratic figures, youths and students, the letter said that all the believers of Senegal were outraged by the thrice-cursed atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique. These atrocities are an unpardonable challenge to the world people, it added.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi clique of murderers trumped up the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," arrested and imprisoned many south Korean youths, students and people as well as public figures and brutally suppressed them, the letter expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the south Korean believers and patriotic youths and students for democratic freedom.

The letter strongly held that the south Korean authorities must unconditionally discontinue their repression of the patriotic people, youths and students and believers of south Korea and immediately set free the arrested persons. (KCNA)

# 57th Anniv. of March 1 Popular Uprising

The 57th anniversary of the March 1, 1919 Popular Uprising came up for celebration. This struggle, well known as the March 1 Manse Incident, was a gallant nation-wide resistance against the then colonial rulers, the Japanese imperialists.

Their occupation had origins when the unequal 1876 "Kanghwa-do Treaty" was concluded with the feudal rulers of Korea. Its followup was the 1905 "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" which surrendered the sovereignty of Korea to the Japanese, backed by Anglo-American imperialists. Korea was completely annexed by Japan in 1910, with Koreans banned Korean and forced to adopt Japanese way of life as second-class Japanese subjects.

Korea was no longer what it was. The invading Japanese took over everything, uprooting the local people. Many were conscripted by the Japanese for military service or forced labor. Patriots were arrested, imprisoned and murdered. Millions of Koreans began to prepare the resistance against the invaders.

The long-smoldering resentment exploded into a nation-wide rebellion, under the influence of the great October, 1917 Socialist Revolution in Russia. The uprising was kicked off by hundreds of thousands of Seoul citizens when they launched a street demonstration, demanding Korean independence.

Bourgeois "national representatives" immediately gave up the struggle, misled by the illusion about the "possibility of restoring independence by petitions or other peaceful means."

The determined Korean masses continued with their struggle, however. Many disciples of Kim Hyong Jik, father of President Kim Il Sung—patriotic-minded people and students—spearheaded the struggle in Pyongyang, Kangdong, Mangyongdae and other parts of Korea and even abroad.

According to a conservative survey disclosed by the Japanese authorities, in a two-month period of March and April, a total of 1,491 riots and demonstrations took place at a total of 618 places throughout the Land of Morning Calm, not to mention those inManchuria, Japan and the Littor alProvince.

The Japanese reacted with prompt sanguinary repressive measures, unknown in scale and severity. Their arrests totalled 46,948 during the March-May period; 7,509 were slaughtered and 15,961 wounded, many of whom were later left untreated to die. Lots of the arrested were tortured to death.

Concerning the historic significance of the national uprising, President Kim Il Sung, who championed the independence of Korea and led his 15-year anti-Japanese armed struggle to a victorious conclusion, had this to say:

**"Through the March 1 Movement our Korean people demonstrated to the peoples of the world that they were not only alive but also opposed to a slavish life and determined to fight to the end for freedom and independence."**

The March 1 struggle offered a permanent source of inspiration to the Korean people, though no independence of their homeland resulted. It also became a watershed in their national liberation struggle, providing a valuable opportunity to review the past independence attempts critically.

Bourgeois nationalists' expectations of American help proved totally ridiculous; It was Uncle Sam that endorsed and defended the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and suppression of its people in their struggle for liberation.

The vital lesson was that Korean independence could be won only when the indigenous workers and peasants enjoyed the wise leadership of an outstanding leader in their struggle, guided by the revolutionary Juche principle.

President Kim Il Sung inherited the revolutionary cause left by his father and launched a successful Juche-motivated armed struggle.

The past 30 years since the liberation of Korea have seen the northern half emerge as a powerful socialist state, independent in politics, self-sustenant in the national economy and self-reliant in national defenses, whereas the southern half, with the US troops as the new occupation forces, has been reduced to a dual colony of the US and Japan.

In south Korea, Pak Jung Hi, Lt. Okamoto in the defunct Japanese Imperial Army, reigns as a puppet ruler for the sake of American and Japanese interests. This man, once a super Japanese and now a super American, is proud of being a "second Li Wan Yong" (mastermind in the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty") and deprived his people of all the democratic freedoms and rights.

With its national economy headed for default and democracy eliminated, south Korea is now put on a war footing; Seoul is advocating "two Koreas," in defiance of all the Korean people's unanimous aspiration for the earliest national reunification.

Reportedly, Seoul has accumulated a total of nearly 7 billion dollars of debts from abroad, with red ink rising in its foreign trade, while the inflation is hitting hard the livelihood of the masses of people. All the thinkable taxes are levied upon the people, including "defense taxes," a new version of the "defense donations" imposed upon the Koreans during the last occupation.

More than 55,000 patriots are kept in prison; numerous face a murderous court martial; and many have been condemned to death. Their charges ase that they called for democratic institutions to be restored and reunification to be achieved by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference.

This state of affairs is approaching the final explosion point. Pak Jung Hi and his sponsors, Washington and Tokyo, are constantly under fire throughout the world, while Pyongyang has won a worldwide recognition as the sole legitimate representative of the Korean nation. The real force for change is being trained and expanded steadily under the banner of Juche.

In this respect, the March 1 Popular Uprising carries profound significances to the south Korean struggle for democracy and reunification.

# 19th Convention of Japan AA Committee Expresses Korean Solidarity

The 19th Regular Meeting of the Japan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee celebrating the 20th anniversary of its formation was held in Tokyo recently. The meeting laid it down as the primary task of the committee to "support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the struggle of the south Korean people for the attainment of democracy and freedom and unite with them."

To step up its actions of solidarity with the Korean people the committee laid it down as its tasks to oppose the nuclear blackmail policy of the U.S. imperialists against Korea, demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea, foil U.S.-Japan-"ROK" military coordination, oppose the Japanese Government's economic backing to south Korea, demand the abrogation of the "Japan-ROK treaty" and demand the guarantee of democratic and national rights to the Koreans in Japan, and decided to launch strong solidarity actions.

# S. Korean Paper on Plight of Bus Conductresses

## 4: 30 a.m.—12 p.m. Worktime

**Reprinted here is from the south Korean English-language daily "Korea Times" on Dec. 7, 1975. The following story exposes the miserable plight of the bus conductresses despite the much-publicised "economic prosperity."....Ed.**

Most bus conductresses must work from 4:30 a.m. till 12 p.m., 70.3 hours a week and 302.6 hours or 20.7 days a month, and they have no time for rest on a working day. The girls are allowed only 4.5 hours for sleep after midnight.

Ninety-one percent of the total 25,750 girl conductors across the country, whose average age is 18 to 20, are found in bad health.

Sometimes, their bodies are searched by their supervisors who try to find out if the girls have pocketed part of the bus fares.

The above findings were presented by Mrs. Lee Pil-won, chief of the women's section of the Korea Automobile and Transportation Workers' Union, to a symposium on the social functions and human rights of the conductresses last week sponsored by the union.

### 60% of Average Wages

She estimated their average income at 22,374 won a month. Some intercity bus conductresses get up to 43,738 won a month but most other girls are paid only 8,000 to 15,000 won, according to her.

In the discussion, Prof. Lee Pyong-tae, chief of the Labor Science Research Institute at Hanyang University, charged that bus company managements abuse the law provision which allows businesses for public interest to extend working hours.

They force the girls to work "for almost indefinite periods," he deplored.

The bus girls are suffering from various disadvantageous conditions common to woman workers in this society and in addition they experience difficulties resulting from the backwardness of the transportation business.

Prof. Lee said that the payment for the girls' hard labor reached only 60 percent of the level of other laborers but that they must work day and night regardless of all kinds of holidays prescribed in the Labor Standard Law.

The girls cannot enjoy paid leave and get nothing for night and overtime work despite law provisions, he said.

Though the management claimed that they had added those allowances to the wages, the wage-calculating method was completely unlawful, according to the professor. He called the wages not monthly salaries but daily pay, a pre-modern paying system, because the wage amount is curtailed by the number of days one was absent.

He said that the wages should be fixed monthly pay and that all kinds of allowances must be added.

### "Private Slaves" of Employers

Quoting Article 57 of the Labor Standard Law, which limits women's working hours, the professor argued that the working hours should be shortened to eight hours a day. To this end, he proposed a shift system dividing the girls into two teams allowing them to work in turn.

Annual, monthly and menstruation leaves must also be secured, he said. He urged law enforcement authorities to bring criminal charges against people who search the bodies of bus girls.

A ticket system may replace the cash fare system which is liable to cause irregularities by the conductresses, and the counting machine attached to the step of each bus must be removed, he also proposed.

Pak No-gyong, an editorial writer for the Chosun Ilbo, charged that the employers were using the girls as their "private slaves." He urged that the special provision of the Labor Standard Law which was used by the employers in extending the working hours be repealed.

Pak also claimed that the girls must be protected from overwork, because they were the future mothers of our descendants.

To enhance labor conditions, a bus fare hike can be considered, but it must be preceded by the employers' management innovation, he said.

Mrs. Oh Son-ju, a house-wife, regretted that the bus gir problem, which she had heard of and discussed when a student, had not been solved yet 15 years after the first girl conductor appeared in 1961.

She argued that the government had neglected to protect laborers' interests in favor of the accumulation of national capital.

Chong Tong-u, chief of the labor standard section of the Office of Labor Affairs requested the employers to observe the Labor Standard Law and to secure the basic living of their employees.

He also urged the employers to adopt a one-day work and one-day rest system for the girls.

On the side of the employers, Kwon Yong-guk a staff member of the Bus Business Association, admitted that their management system was faulty.

He said that 72.6 percent of the bus business firms across the country had no more than 50 buses and that some of them had only one or two.

Only 9.2 percent had 50 to 100, 4 percent over 200 buses, 0.7 percent over 200 buses, according to his statistics. There are a total of 16,000 buses in the country.

The firms in class A which have over 100 buses pay 87.7 percent of total earnings for operation costs including labor costs, while they get an average 8.84 percent as net profit, he said.

He also revealed that the firm in class C which had 50 or less buses were paying 85.6 percent for operation costs while 12.24 percent was taken as net profit. The remaining portion is "non-business expenses" which he did not elaborate.

Kwon said that congested road conditions in cities had also forced the girls to work longer than needed.

**Photo shows south Korean bus conductresses, being frisked by the supervisors for allegedly pocketed bus fares.**

# On Kissinger's L. American Trip

U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger came back to Washington from his trip to Latin American countries on February 24, according to a report from Washington.

Kissinger rolled about a number of Latin American countries for nine days from the 16th to the 24th.

The White House advertised that the chief purpose of Kissinger's trip was to discuss "problems concerning the economic and trade relations" between the United States and Latin American countries. But this is nothing but a nonsensical talk intended to cover up the aggressive aim of his Latin American junket.

It is not without reason that Kissinger flew for Latin American countries in so great hurry. The massive advance of the peoples advocating independence is rapidly gaining momentum on this continent and the U.S. ruling system is crumbling beyond retrieve there.

Today the Latin American peoples are waging a vigorous struggle for defending their national sovereignty and dignity. As the struggle of the peoples advocating independence is gaining in depth in political and economic and all other spheres as the days go by and expanding and growing to be a continent-wide joint struggle, U.S. imperialism is standing further isolated and repudiated and its economic concessions in that part of the world are in the woods.

To tide over this situation Washington has desperately tried to quell the daily mounting anti-U.S., anti-dictatorial struggle of the Latin American peoples, protect the imperilled economic concessions of U.S. monopoly capital on this continent and pave broader way for its economic expansion. Kissinger's Latin American tour is chiefly aimed at putting this scheme into practice.

Kissinger's junket is, in a nutshell, an aggressive trip under the veil of "friendship."

With no machinations can the U.S. imperialists ever check the dynamic advance of the Latin American peoples under the banner of independence against imperialism nor stave off their miserable setbacks on this continent.

# South Korean Reports: Asahi Shimbun (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

## —Mass Media—

The mass media were the prime target of governmental control over the critical public. Capable journalists were hired by the government to work for various well-paid posts.

Governmental pressure was brought to bear upon newspapers to expel those defiant reporters. Many were arrested and imprisoned. Chon Kwan U, former editor-in-chief of the *Dong-a Ilbo* and Song Kon Ho, its ex-managing editor, tried to find jobs in colleges but in vain, after they were dismissed. The authorities obstructed their new employment. The two are now jobless.

With the mass media totally silenced, the public was deprived of almost all the means of getting truth except the Japanese mass media (many south Koreans have a working command of Japanese). The eager people avidly read Japanese newspapers for otherwise available news.

The alarmed authorities began to clip Korean articles from the Japanese papers. For example, last December, the evening edition of *The Asahi Shimbun* was allowed in only after its front page and city news page were clipped because of stories on the Kim Dae Jung court hearing. It was hard to find the date of the issue.

The south Koreans have never been daunted, however. They are too thirsty for knowledge and too courageous not to see, hear and say.

## —Women—

Seoul and Tokyo are linked by an hour air trip. A travel to south Korea is something like a trip by Tokyoites to nearby Izu Peninsula or Nasu Plateau.

Every year, nearly 600,000 Japanese go to south Korea for "tourist purposes." The south Koreans call them "nokyo" (clodhoppers). This Japanese jargon has become a Korean word. The "nokyo" are terribly ill-mannered. No sooner do they take seats in a Seoul-bound plane than they ask, "Listen, how many dollars shall we pay to women?" Most of the passengers are men travelling in groups. They are criticized as "kisaeng tourists" with sound reason.

"Kisaeng restaurants" has usually 8 or 9 "ondol" (traditional underfloor smoke-piped heating system) rooms where customers are entertained by kisaengs with all the delicacies. The women help them to eat, while they are comfortably seated like "yangbang" (aristocrats of the Ri Dynasty.)

After alcohol is served, a band is brought in. The customers and kisaengs dance to the accompaniment of Japanese popsongs. Then couples leave for a hotel.

The cheapest meal costs 20,000 won (around 43 dollars), a tip to a woman 5,000 won, and the band 10,000 won, 35,000 won in all.

A woman gets a mere 40,000 won as a monthly pay from the employment in a major corporation for which a fierce competition has to be passed through. A kisaeng earns more than ten times the sum. The lion's share of her earnings go to the owner of the restaurant and its employees and the rest her take-home income to grub out a meagre living for her parents, brothers and sisters.

The Japanese travellers spend annually 200 million dollars, which compare with the 150 million dollars remitted by south Korean soldiers in South Vietnam during the peak year of the last war. When the war ended, such money earned "at the expense of blood" stopped pouring in. Now, women are performing the same function.

Many south Koreans regard this reality as a shame. (The end)

# Ultra-Modern "F-111s" Brought Into S. Korea

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea) in a commentator's article Feb. 22 hits hard at the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists in bringing the ultra-modern fighter-bombers "F-111" under the U.S. tactical air force command to south Korea, branding it as a malicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people and an unpardonable provocation menacing peace in Asia and the world.

The commentator evinces bitter anger at the introduction of those fighter-bombers, attacking craft, into south Korea by the U.S. imperialists at a time when the public voice at home and abroad has grown louder than ever before in demanding that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces be withdrawn from south Korea and the solution of the Korean question be left to the Korean people.

He continues:

The introduction of the ultra-modern fighter-bombers into south Korea from the U.S. Mainland is a military move which portends evil. Such thing has never been witnessed in recent years.

This step on the part of the U.S. imperialist war-thirsty elements is a link in the whole chain of the premeditated manoeuvres for arms reinforcement and new war preparations they are hastening in south Korea, which makes it plain that they are getting more reckless each day in their military adventures against the Korean people and other Asian peoples.

The U.S. imperialist bellicose elements, announcing their provocative military step, openly blared that it was "part of the planned measures" for "demonstrating the combat capacity" of the U.S. air force and a south Korean radio cried that it showed the "determination" of the United States to "support" the puppet air force, notes the commentator.

By "demonstration of combat capacity," he continues, the U.S. imperialist war-like elements mean to wantonly threaten others and give a shot in the arm to the puppets and, at the same time, scare the south Korean students and people away from their struggle against fascism and for democracy. By "operational mission" they mean a war gamble for giving greater spurs to their preparations for the provocation of another war and driving the puppet armed forces more zealously into this military adventure.

The introduction of "F-111" fighter-bombers into south Korea by the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements is a product of the criminal intrigue to realize at whatever cost their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and Asia with south Korea as the military strategic stronghold.

Dragging into the light of day the U.S. imperialists' war moves against the northern half of the Republic which are becoming more undisguised and vicious, the commentator says:

The introduction of the highly sophisticated fighter-bombers into south Korea from the U.S. Mainland means one more step forward in the war provocation moves against the Korean people, which vividly indicates that it has reached a very grave stage.

The commentator strongly demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressors stop the war preparations against the Korean people and get out of south Korea at once, in accordance with the fair resolution of the United Nations and the demand of the world peace-loving people.

If they ran riot in the preparations for the provocation of another war, staying in south Korea, against the U.N. resolution and the demand of the times, they would stand stark naked, revealing their ugly colour as the aggressors and war-maniacs and will suffer a more ignominious defeat, he warns. (KCNA)

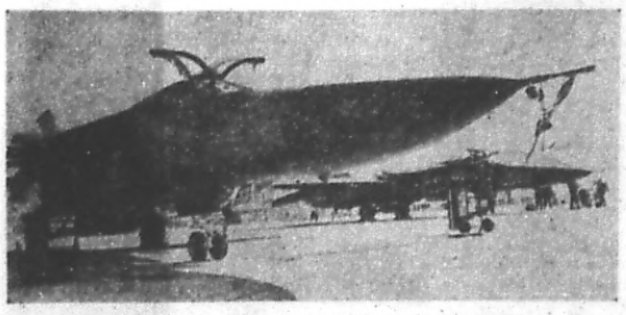

Photo shows "F-111" fighter-bombers of the U.S. tactical air force command parked at Osan Air Base south of Seoul after flight from the U.S. Mainland.

# Symptoms of Anti-Pak Struggle Reviving

From the beginning of this year, there are some symptoms of anti-Pak struggle in south Korea.

The Japanese newspaper "Asahi" confirmed this, on Feb. 8, saying that indications are that the struggle for democratization in south Korea will surge ahead again from this spring.

The south Korean puppet authorities have converted the country into a giant concentration camp through declaration of the "emergency measure No. 9," enforcement of the "wartime laws," so that the struggles for democratization are faced with increased difficulties. However, the struggles are being continued indefatigably in defiance of barbarous suppression.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on Feb. 15 last year paroled under the so-called "presidential amnesty" 148 champions of democracy, who had been detained on charges of violating the so-called "emergency measures No. 1 and No. 4."

Those champions are fighting in the van of the struggle for democratization in south Korea, contrary to the puppets' expectations that they would cease from the struggle after having been released on parole.

The students of Seoul, Koryo, Kyonghui and other universities in Seoul rose in concert on Nov. 18 last year against the suppression system of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, distributing handbills appealing to all students and other people to hold aloft the banner of democracy, nation and reunification. How the Pak puppets were alarmed over the student action, is clear from the fact that they sent two armoured cars and over a thousand police to the main gate of Seoul University and posted about five hundred "KCIA" agents and plainclothesmen in the university.

In earlier November or before this student action, an anti-"government" movement was reportedly organized by Seoul University students and three-hundred Kyonggi high school students staged a demonstration in front of both Seoul Station and the Namdaemun Gate.

Struggles by intellectuals and the press are also continuing. The memorial services for the late Chang Jun Ha were held on Oct. 7 last year, attended by over 700 persons including former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, ex-president Yun Bo Son, Chairman of the opposition New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam, former editor-in-chief of "Tonga Ilbo" Chon Kwan U, Rev. Ham Sok Hon and other patriotic personages, who issued a joint statement demanding immediate release of dissident poet Kim Ji Ha.

Speaking in the "national assembly" the day after the meeting, opposition assemblywoman Kim Ok Son denounced what the Pak "regime" called "national security" as a dirty means of holding "government" power in its hands for ever.

Demand for the freedom of the press was strongly voiced by the press association of south Korea. A "silent protest" meeting was held on November 24 by 40 members of the Tonga Ilbo Struggle Committee for the Defence of the Freedom of the Press and Speech organized by the reporters dismissed from "Tonga Ilbo" in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the "declaration for the freedom of the press." The press association held the 33rd conference of branch managers on Dec. 5 last year in Taejon City, and adopted a resolution calling for the freedom of the press, the defence of reporters' rights.

Religionists began to raise their voices, too, after a long silence. Representative religionists including Ham Sok Hon, Kim Gwan Sok and others, sent to the general assembly of the World Church Council, held from Nov. 23, a statement appealing for the release of religionists under detention and the protection of their human rights.

Over 400 Catholics and Protestants rallied on Jan. 23, in a Catholic church in Wonju, Kangwon Province and about 170 anti-"government" Christians gathered in an open prayer meeting on Jan. 29 in Seoul, expressing their support for Kim Ji Ha, priest Pak Hyong Gyu and many others now under detention.

Underground and Thursday prayer meetings are beginning to be held more openly and regularly. These meetings have been held secretly since the declaration of notorious "emergency measure No. 9."

# Newly-Elected "National Assembly-men" Pak's Men

The Pak Jung Hi clique held on the 16th of February regional "meetings" of the "national conference for unification" for "voting" for or against candidates and preliminary candidates to the puppet national assembly in all parts of south Korea.

This is another masquerade of the Pak clique aimed at further strengthening the one-man fascist dictatorship and long-term office system.

The "national conference for unification" is the most reactionary tool serving to "legalize" and maintain the long-term office and fascist dictatorial system of traitor Pak Jung Hi.

In his written "opening address" sent to the regional "meetings" of the "national conference for unification," Pak prattled that the present military fascist dictatorial system must be "maintained and further developed," twaddling that this is the "true road to national salvation" and the present system is "a democratic system conforming to the actual conditions."

This is aimed at covering up the dirty and anti-national nature of the "revitalised system," intensifying the fascist suppression of the people and stepping up the manoeuvres for the permanent split of the nation and war provocation manoeuvres.

This is an unpardonable challenge to the south Korean people who demand the abolition of the "revitalised constitution" and "revitalised system."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi also prattled that the "immediate task is to establish allout security and posture of independent national defence" and to "build up strong national power," while crying for "maintaining and developing the revitalised system."

This treacherous slogan is a product of the treacherous scheme to further spur on war preparations by mobilising all the human and material resources of south Korea, intensify fascistization and militarization in the social and political life, repress the anti-"government" sentiments of the people and thus bolster up the military fascist ruling system faced with a crisis.

# 'We Never Kneel Down'

## Dismissed "Tonga-Ilbo" Men Declare

South Korean journalists are undauntedly waging a courageous and righteous struggle for the freedom of the press and speech, defying the harsh press gag imposed upon them under the notorious "presidential emergency decree No. 9." Spearheading the struggle are the former empolyees of the daily "Tonga Ilbo."

The "Tonga Ilbo Struggle Committee for the Defence of the Freedom of the Press and Speech" issued a year-end message on December 17, 1975.

It follows:

The stormy year 1975 is going to pass. This year has taught us what patience and gratitude really mean. The management of "Tonga Ilbo" suddenly fired 18 employees on March 8 on the pretext of saving personnel spending, following the cancellation of advertisements. The empolyees carried out a sit-in strike on March 12 to demand that the management withdraw the dismissal. The sit-in was warmly supported and encouraged by large numbers of democracy-loving citizens. The company management mobilized 200 hooligans in the midnight, March 17, to drive out the 100 strikers from the building.

Nine months have elapsed since then, and five months since the reappearance of advertisements in the paper. Nevertheless, the management has not yet reinstated the fired employees. They dismissed more employees. At present, the number of dismissed employees totals 117.

What we did was merely to defend the free press which is a natural duty of journalists. The management of "Tonga Ilbo", a spokesman of the nation, unjustifiably made us jobless, completely ignoring our position.

The management will surely be condemned by history for crimes. We will file a law suit, demanding that the illegal dismissal be invalidated.

We will never kneel down. Identifying our interests with those of the people suffering from difficulties of living or from unemployment and supporting the two colleagues in jail, we are resolved to fight vigorously for our cause. As scrap iron is turned into steel in a furnace, we, in the crucible of this ordeal, will become more stubborn fighters. Light will continue to illumine this dark world. Injustice will surely be swept away by justice. Our unswerving confidence in the truth enables us to close our ranks and march forward. Why can't the free press win final victory?

We express our warm gratitude to those who have so far supported us both materially and spiritually, and especially, those who held a bazaar to aid the "Tonga Struggle Committee" this summer and bought copies of our publication "Just Society."

The year 1975 is passing, a year filled with tears of anger and emotion. We are convinced that we will win the struggle and the days of our patience and suffering will be over soon.

# 'There Is Still Action Underground'

## "Baltimore Sun" Reports

Follows a report by "Baltimore Sun" Tokyo correspondent Matthew Seiden from Seoul, which was carried on its Jan. 21 issue: "In every cafe, in every hotel room, on every street corner, big brother is listening," the Korean youth said. "They follow me everywhere."

The young man, in his early 20's, is a former political prisoner. He was released recently after spending nearly a year in jail for having criticized the South Korean government, a serious crime in this country.

Taking elaborate precautions and demanding anonymity, the one-time student—call him Kim—agreed to meet a foreign reporter in a dark parking lot one bitterly cold night recently.

"Before we talk, you must understand that you are just a tourist, and I have just met you here by chance," Kim said meaningfully, looking nervously over his shoulder. "We had no appointment here, and you don't know who I am."

With that introduction, Kim began telling his story, as he paced back and forth in the shadows of a nearby church, which partially blocked the biting wind. His precautions were justified by a sweeping presidential decree, issued last May, which bans virtually all dissent on threat of up to 15-year prison terms.

"I was kept awake for 15 days and nights, not allowed to stand or lie down," Kim said, describing his arrest last year. "They wanted me to sign a false confession, saying that I was a Communist agent, which was completely untrue."

Another former prisoner with a similar story—call him Park—said, "If I fell asleep they beat me or threw cold water on my face. All this time they kept saying, 'Confess, you did it.' Some other prisoners said they had water poured up their noses and down their throats."

Neither Kim nor Park said he had experienced or witnessed any more severe forms of torture in prison. However, a Korean resident of Japan who was imprisoned here recently said after she was released and returned to Japan that she had been beaten and raped repeatedly by Korean Central Intelligence Agency operatives during her confinement in Seoul.

Kim said that since his release during a partial amnesty last year he has not been permitted to resume school or leave the country. Kim and Park both said they are followed by Korean CIA agents who warn potential employers not to hire them.

"It's ruined his life," one of Kim's relatives said. "He was a brilliant student, but now he has no future here and he can't get out."

Nevertheless, Kim says, his "personal hardship" is of little importance compared to the suffering of those who remain in jail.

Although there have been no demonstrations in recent months and the government appears in tighter control than ever before, both men say the anti-government, democratic movement will revive.

"There is still action, underground," one of the men said. "When the time comes, I will be part of it."

# South Korea 1975: Year of Cynicism (1)

## By American Methodist Minister

**Presented here is an excerpt from "South Korea 1975: The Year of Cynicism" originally printed in Ampo magazine, which was authored by James Stenzel, American methodist minister. The article is divided into four parts under the following subtitles: "1. The Growing Political Cynicism"; "2. The Growing Economic Cynicism"; "3. The Growing Cynicism about the U.S. Role"; and "4. The New Realism and Beyond."**

**The People's Korea will carry the excerpt in three installments from this issue. The first one follows:**

Stung by a Park dictatorship that exceeded the people's bad expectations and by foreign allies who refused to live up to the hopeful expectations, many Koreans have been forced to take a closer look at the realities of their situation. They are sharpening their expectations of what is probable and clarifying their hopes of what is possible. The process is part of a "new realism" emerging in south Korea today. At the core of the new realism is cynicism: the U.S. government is no more reliable than the Japanese government, people say, and neither is more trustworthy than Park himself, who has become the exemplar of cynical dictators.

### 1. Growing Political Cynicism

Some observers refer to 1975 as the year of "the solidification of the Park dictatorship." The description is most appropriate. By reviewing the ten major political developments of the year, one can quickly understand not only the process of solidification but also the depths of cynicism which it created. The ten major events were:

—the crushing of the Donga Ilbo newspaper, which gave the government final and total control over the last vestiges of a free and critical press.

—the escalation of government attempts to silence and destroy poet Kim Chi Ha, who was re-arrested in March and is now under psychological torture in a totally isolated cell with a floodlight and a closed-circuit camera on him 24 hours a day.

—the government's April execution of eight alleged members of the "People's Revolutionary Party", a case widely recognized as one of the most blatant fabrications in judicial history.

—the government's well-orchestrated campaign to intimidate the people with the "north Korean invasion threat", a campaign which reached its peak after the fall of Saigon.

—the May declaration of Emergency Measure 9, a permanent measure written so broadly that it supersedes all previous emergency measures and effectively preempts the need for any future decrees.

—the forced passage of a series of security and defense laws which effectively militarized the whole society for total war alert and made all social groups, including campus clubs, accountable to the military.

—the requirement that all citizens re-register with the government, a move designed not only to root out underground democratic elements but more importantly to streamline government control mechanisms through computerized lists of dissidents and their friends.

—the highly mysterious August hiking death of opposition figure Chang Jun Ha, whom people now believe was "eliminated" by government order.

—the government's successful maneuvers to divide and conquer the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) by manipulating party president Kim Young Sam, by forcing the resignation of NDP National Assembly woman Kim Ok Sun, and by pressuring Supreme Court judges to imprison Kim Dae Jung.

—the government's moves to crush any flicker of student unrest, especially after a large May demonstration at Seoul National University which caught the KCIA and police totally off-guard.

Because all media are now safely in the hands of government propagandists, some south Koreans are not yet fully aware of all the above developments and their import. One example is the law requiring all citizens to re-register with the government. On the surface the campaign seems rather innocuous: the registrations, accompanied by a complete survey of households, are said to be part of a regular census. Behind the scenes, however, there are fears about KCIA and police use of the information. A highly reliable source with good government contacts tells me that a bank of computers has already been imported and installed in the National Police Headquarters. He predicts that, in the next few months, the "census" data, particularly for thousands of dissidents and other "suspicious" persons, will be fed into the police computers. "My feeling is that this could be one of the heavier things to come down on the Korean people in years," he said, "but as yet most people don't seem to realize what is happening."

Ordinarily, any level-headed, "objective" journalist would take the above statement with a grain of salt. It would be duly written down and then written off as paranoia. In the past five years, however, such paranoid expectations have become true with remarkable frequency. Last spring, for example, a missionary pointed out that most of the new laws in south Korea stipulated that violators would be sent to prison "or to some other location." He predicted concentration camps—and I dismissed his paranoia. Now, however, there is reason to believe that South Korea may soon have some form of special detention centers. Why? Because the prisons of South Korea are now absolutely full. There are more than 55,000 prisoners, three times as many as 1965, and the government has admitted that it cannot handle that number. Any new wave of mass arrests, therefore, would necessitate the "camps" or something similar.

If past events and fears about the future have cast a heavy pall over South Korea, perhaps the heaviest cloud hangs over the headquarters of the New Democratic Party. By fall the opposition party had lost what little credibility it had with the people at the beginning of the year. The party is in a shambles, and party head Kim Young Sam is increasingly recognized as opportunistic if not also incompetent. Kim's credibility began to fall after his rather suspicious meeting with U.S. Embassy officials and with President Park last spring. There are continuing rumors that Park made a private deal with Kim, perhaps promising that he and Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil should look forward to heading a post-Park coalition government.

Perhaps the fatal blow to the NDP came last fall in the Kim Ok Sun case. Speaking in the new National Assembly building, South Korea's lavish new "symbol of democracy", the courageous NDP woman legislator delivered a harsh attack on the Yushin dictatorship and on repression in the name of security. "The present manufactured war crisis," she told the assembly, "goes beyond any known Northern plans to attack us and is camouflage for the government's political designs." Park's ruling Democratic Republican Party immediately demanded her resignation for "anti-state" behavior. The NDP, already splintered by factionalism, simply crumbled in the face of the government demand. Ms. Kim finally resigned, largely to save the beleaguered party. But there are numerous signs that the party cannot be saved. In October and November, for example, the NDP was demanding that the ruling party speaker of the National Assembly assume responsibility for the Kim Ok Sun speech—because he did not stop her from delivering her message. In effect, the lowly NDP was thus asking the government to pre-censor its speeches in the assembly.

By daring to speak out in the National Assembly, Ms. Kim won the admiration of people throughout South Korea, even though most people were unable to find out more than the gist of what she had said. But her resignation was also a depressing reminder to the people: if their elected representatives cannot speak out on the floor of the National Assembly, then surely nobody can speak out anywhere.

Kim Dae Jung, reflecting on the state of the NDP, said the party has "utterly lost the confidence of the people and is hopeless to regain it. The democratic forces are now totally unorganized and leaderless," said Kim. "If I had the freedom to do so, though, all I would need viable urban-rural opposition." Although Kim was in bad health and still faced a possible prison term, he composed several strongly democratic and anti-government speeches during the year. "But no one inside this country can see or hear those speeches," he said. "It's a tragic irony, but the only opposition voices our people can hear today come from North Korea, or from Japan."

The government's tactic of divide and conquer was also having a fair level of success on the college campuses. Not only was student being pitted against student (because of the KCIA student informer system), but also professor was being pitted against professor (in order to avoid the Education Ministry's hatchet when re-appointment time arrives in February). The Education Ministry in 1975 gained legal authority to reappoint all professors at private as well as public universities. Because of government fears that the move may backfire among academics, a token rather than large number of professors are expected to be fired this February, ostensibly for "academic" reasons. The consequences, though numerically small, will be politically large.

On most campuses the fall term was the quietest in several years. The cause was more government control than student apathy. September and October were so quiet on some campuses that the KCIA became nervous and encouraged students to get out and organize some social festivities. There were several unreported demonstrations during the fall, including one at Soodo Women's Teacher's College. A variety of anti-government slogans appeared on bathroom walls at Ewha Women's University. On bathroom, with "Free Kim Chi Ha" written on the wall, had to be closed and barricaded while the KCIA repainted.

Brandishing clubs, the puppet riot police clashed with the opposition New Democratic Party members on Jan. 9 last year during their anti-Pak demonstration in Seoul. They demanded new constitution.

Estimates of student political prisoners in mid-November ranged from 60 (U.S. Embassy estimate) to 865 (a student estimate). Most reliable sources put the figure at 500 students either in prison or in detention. Several hundred other students, mostly from Seoul National University (SNU), have been expelled, suspended or disciplined by their schools. On November 21, twenty-three SNU students were charged with participating in a large anti-Park demonstration on campus May 22. The prosecution charges that the demonstration was "incited" by student distribution of a newspaper article detailing Gulf Oil's $4 million in contribution to the ruling party for the 1967 and 1971 elections. The real purpose of the demonstration, according to students, was to protest Emergency Measure 9, promulgated nine days before. The arrested students are now charged with violating that measure. Other SNU students and graduates have been indicted on charges of trying to organize a federation of universities.

The government waited for six months, the legal limit, before charging the SNU demonstrators and eight others. On the following day, November 22, the KCIA announced it had nabbed 21 alleged "North Korean spies," including eleven Koreans who live in Japan. Both moves by the government were politically timed to follow the United Nations debate on Korea, which ended only days before. The government feared bad publicity in Japan and the U.S., the two key supporters of the pro-Seoul resolution at the UN.

All of the above developments have promoted cynicism. It is important, however, to define this mood. It should not be confused with pessimism (expecting only the worst) or with despair (the total loss of hope). Most South Koreans believe that the political situation has gotten about as bad as it can get, and this in itself indicates a level of genuine hope for the future. The quality and seriousness of both the cynicism and the hope can be understood by looking at two definitions of cynicism: "a contemptuous disbelief in human goodness" and also "a contemptuous disbelief in the sincerity of people's motives and actions." Outside of top government officials, few people believe the first definition. But most people, when they look at the motives and actions of the government, believe the second definition. Like the Japanese Imperial Army under which he was trained, President Park holds a contemptuous disbelief in the fundamental goodness of the Korean people. The people believe in their goodness, and this allows them to be hopeful about their future if not Park's.

Just as the cynicism has matured in recent years, the hopes have also matured. Five years ago, some of the visions of democratic revolution in South Korea could best be characterized as "romantic fantasies": students would gather in Seoul's City Hall Plaza, for example, and the government would magically crumble into dust. There are now few such illusions. Today there is much more homework being done both about the strengths and weaknesses of the Park regime and about long-term strategy for democratic revolution and peaceful reunification. This is one of the more important, though underground and hidden, factors in the new realism.

How can one know that the people's long-term plans and hopes will not also turn into illusory fantasies? I can only offer my personal observations. Journalists are skeptics. We are taught not to believe much of what anybody says. When we do believe people, we believe government people first and common people last. We are easily flattered by access to top officials and intoxicated by their gifts of kindness. As such, foreign correspondents briefly visiting South Korea can readily conclude that the Park regime is "on course" and that the cause of the people is "off course" if not hopeless. But after many visits to South Korea, I am left with the opposite impression.

One of the key factors shaping this impression is the lack of commitment I've seen in supposedly loyal government employes. Outside the Blue House inner circle, on all levels of the bureaucracy, there is a sense of doubt and sadness about the nature and direction of the Park regime. While workers in the same ministry or bureau cannot confide these feelings to each other, they have confided in certain foreigners. The lack of commitment and enthusiasm about Park can also be detected below the top ranks of the ROK Army. Even the most skeptical journalist would have to sense that these feelings will have an important bearing on the shape of South Korea's political future. The rule is: Don't believe what Koreans can afford to say publicly; find out what they are thinking privately.

President Park appears to be aware of the facade. One of the major purposes of the government campaign for psychological, spiritual and moral "re-education" (at the Suwon Leadership Training Center and in various government ministries) is to counter the trend of disaffection. One professor who was forced to go to Suwon described the program as "brainwashing which is one part Nazi indoctrination, and one part Japanese military-style worship of Park as emperor."

(To be continued)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Chosen Sinbo-sa. Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269)0131-8 Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 30 yen (10 cents)